

# California State Journal of Medicine

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Contributors, subscribers and readers will find important information on the sixteenth advertising page following the reading matter.

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No. 2

## THE OATH OF HIPPOCRATES

I SWEAR BY APOLLO THE PHYSICIAN, and Aesculapius, and health, and all-heal, and all the gods and goddesses that according to my ability and judgment I will keep this oath and this stipulation—to reckon him who taught me this art equally dear to me as my parents, to share my substance with him, and relieve his necessities if required, to look upon his offspring in the same footing as my own brothers, and to teach them this art if they shall wish to learn it without fee or stipulation, and that by precept, lecture, and every other mode of instruction I will impart a knowledge of the art to my own sons, and those of my teachers, and to disciples bound by a stipulation and oath according to the law of medicine, but to none others. I will follow that system of regimen which according to my ability and judgment I consider for the benefit of my patients, and abstain from whatever is deleterious and mischievous. I will give no deadly medicine to anyone if asked, nor suggest any such counsel, and in like manner I will not give to a woman a pessary to produce abortion. With purity and with holiness I will pass my life and practice my art. I will not cut persons laboring under the stone, but will leave this to be done by men who are practitioners of this work. Into whatever houses I enter I will go into them for the benefit of the sick, and will abstain from every voluntary act of mischief and corruption, and further, from the seduction of females or males, of freemen and slaves. Whatever in connection with my professional practice, or not in connection with it, I see or hear in the life of men which ought not to be spoken of abroad, I will not divulge as reckoning that all such should be kept secret. While I continue to keep this oath unviolated—may it be granted to me to enjoy life and the practice of the art, respected by all men in all times, but should I trespass and violate this oath, may the reverse be my lot.

## ANNUAL MEETING IN SAN DIEGO

It is about time to begin planning for the annual trek to the meeting of the Medical Society, State of California. The war is really over. The arts of peace are flourishing. In scientific, social, and practical value, the approaching session already bids fair to eclipse any of its predecessors. There are some big problems to be reported on and some decisive lines of action to be determined. There ought to be two thousand doctors in attendance. It is worth it. For once, put yourself in the way of realizing that you belong to a big, upstanding, two-fisted profession. Get out of your rut. You are in one, whoever you are. Get out of it. Ruts hinder, and your perspective is curtailed by them.

Incidentally, there are several matters that have been appearing from time to time, and the times have been more frequent of late. Firstly, about papers and the program. The society is so large, and blessed with such an array of imposing talent, and the space of the session is still so short, being only three days, that not every member of the society, nor even every member who goes to San Diego, nor yet again even every member who applies for a place on the program, will be able to secure a place on the program. No more hard-working group can be named than your program committee, nor a group who deserve more sympathy and receive more knocks. If they succeed reasonably well in getting a balanced program of wide interest, do not feel that they are your personal enemies because you were perforce one of the three thousand who could not be got in the limelight this year. It is questionable if any doctor should appear on the scientific program two years in succession.

No one regrets more and probably none regret as much, as your executive staff that the *Journal* is not large enough to take care of the excellent scientific material arising in this state. It is no longer possible to publish even the papers pre-

Stockton State Hospital; Dr. W. H. Pope, Sacramento; Dr. Yates, Sacramento; Dr. N. Williamson, Stockton State Hospital.

## Clinical Department

### CASE HISTORIES FROM THE CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA MEDICAL SCHOOL AND HOSPITALS

1921 Series, Case No. 2. March 14, 1916. Female. Spanish. Age 14 years. No. 10989. C. P.

#### Complaint—Hematuria.

**Family History**—Father died ten years previously of tuberculosis. Mother was working, her general condition was not good. She was thin and undernourished. One brother was well; four other brothers had died during infancy of causes which could not be definitely determined.

**Past History**—Patient had been full term, normal delivery infant and had been well until about two years of age when she had a fall, following which she had had frequent epistaxis. From that time she had been subject to frequent attacks of gastro-intestinal disturbances. At 11 years of age hematuria suddenly developed. During the past three years she had had attacks which lasted for periods of a few days or a week. She entered the hospital during an acute attack of hematuria which had lasted two weeks. Her catamenia had not begun.

**Physical Examination**—Showed a tall, thin, very anemic girl of 14 years. Skin was rather dry and hard and suggested ichthyosis (probably due to marked water loss from hemorrhages). She had numerous carious teeth. Tonsils were very cryptic and there was marked evidence in her lungs of glandular enlargement with definite signs at the right apex. There was also a moderate degree of adenopathy of all the small lymph nodes. The lower pole of the right kidney could be felt. The liver was slightly enlarged. Wassermann test was negative. Von Pirquet reaction gave a very definite reddened, slightly herpetic area 3x4 cm. In her urine tubercle bacilli were demonstrated and guinea pig inoculations were positive. There were no organisms grown on ordinary culture media. Phenolsulphonephthalein was found repeatedly as low as 10 per cent. in the first hour and 20 per cent. in the second hour and the appearance of the dye in the urine extended over a period of 72 to 96 hours. The urine constantly contained large quantities of pus together with blood. Cystoscopy revealed an inflamed granular mucosa indicative of old ulceration and the ureteral orifices could not be detected. The blood picture varied but little during the observation period of a month. It ranged between 45 and 50 per cent. hemoglobin. Red blood cells numbered from 3,500,000 to 4,000,000; white count from 11,000 to 15,500. The differential count showed marked increase in the neutrophils which ranged from 56 to 78 per cent.; the lymphocytes ranged from 14 to 30 per cent., the large mononuclears and transitionals from 6.5 to 13 per cent. and eosinophiles from .5 to 3 per cent. Her temperature range was from 37 to 39° C. and usually oscillated between 38° C. and 39° C.

**Diagnosis**—Tuberculosis of the glandular system with involvement of the right apex.

Tuberculosis of the kidney and bladder.

Chronic tonsillitis and dental caries.

Typical secondary anemia due to tuberculosis and chronic hemorrhage.

**Treatment**—In a case such as this of generalized tuberculosis with involvement of the kidney, the

problem always arises as to whether the kidney should be removed. This the mother refused to have done so that the only treatment remaining was that of clearing up her points of focal infection, removal of her tonsils and caring for her dental caries, all of which was done while she was in the hospital. The remaining treatment was that for generalized tuberculosis: complete rest in bed and a high calory diet, calories being mainly obtained by fats and carbohydrates as it would not have been advisable to put her on a high protein diet because of her kidney condition. The treatment recommended when she left the hospital was to move to the country and to have outdoor sanitarium treatment for her tuberculosis.

**Prognosis**—In such a case where there has been a long standing tuberculous infection with a kidney involvement and subacute involvement of the lungs, it is problematical whether she would recover.

**Discussion**—This case is interesting not only from the standpoint of tuberculosis but also because of her general nutritional condition. This depends a great deal on diet and hygiene, which might be counted on to raise her general resistance but there is also the problem of the marked secondary anemia. Whipple has shown that in anemia following repeated hemorrhages, which have continued for a long period, that the blood-forming organs only respond very slowly to dietetic treatment. The blood-forming organs constantly strike a lower level of blood production from which it is difficult to raise them. Unless the tuberculous process can be checked there is little hope of the dietary of hygienic treatment affecting her general nutrition as her hemorrhages will undoubtedly continue, which in itself acts in a vicious circle on her blood-forming tissues as a whole.

We feel that too little attention has been given to the part that the blood-forming organs play in such chronic infections as tuberculosis and syphilis.

## Notices

### STATE TAX

If you don't pay your State Tax of \$2 to the Board of Medical Examiners your license to practice medicine in the State is automatically revoked. If you are not licensed to practice medicine, you cannot be a member of the Medical Society in good standing, and we will not protect you if you are sued for damages.

### THE AMERICAN CONGRESS ON INTERNAL MEDICINE

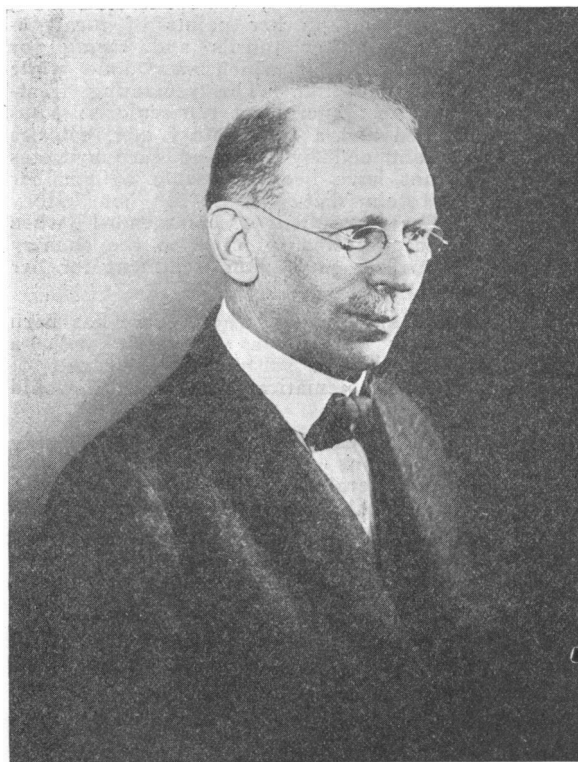
The Fifth Annual Session of The American Congress on Internal Medicine will be held at Baltimore, Md., week of February 21-26, 1921.

The activities of The Congress will be largely clinical. Ward-walks, Laboratory Demonstrations and Group or Amphitheater Clinics will be conducted daily by members of the medical Faculties of The Johns Hopkins and The Maryland Universities.

### STATE MEETING

Make your reservations at once direct with Hotel Coronado for meeting of State Medical Society, May 10, 11, 12.

## Obituary



**ANDREW W. HOISHOLT, M. D.,**  
San Francisco and Napa

A great loss was sustained by the medical profession of California by the death on December 17, 1920, of Dr. A. W. Hoisholt. Dr. Hoisholt was born in Copenhagen 62 years ago, but came here with his family as a boy and has received his education and has done his work in California. He graduated from Cooper Medical College in 1882 and then went to Europe and took a degree in the University of Heidelberg in 1889. He returned to California to take a place on the staff of Stockton State hospital, which he filled for many years. He left Stockton in 1912 to become superintendent of Napa State Hospital, and this position he held at the time of his death.

Dr. Hoisholt takes rank as the foremost psychiatrist who has been developed on the Pacific Coast. While a member of the staff at Stockton he became known for his scientific and progressive outlook on his chosen field and later as superintendent at Napa he made many improvements in the administration and in the plant itself which will long survive him. He introduced a system of case histories at Napa far in advance of those found in most state hospitals and which compares favorably with those found in large clinic hospitals. Because of his insistence that the insane were patients and not culprits his administration was characterized by an extraordinary degree of gentleness and humanity.

He made valuable contributions to the scientific as well as to the administrative side of psychiatry, particularly in the matter of the collection of statistical data of great medical and social interest and more particularly by his translations of foreign writers. His translation of Dr. August Winner's "Psychiatric - Neurologic Examination Methods" was the most recent of these.

In addition to his work as a psychiatrist he has always been an important figure in medical education on the Pacific Coast. While at Stockton he taught physiology at Cooper Medical school and the scientific course he gave, far in advance of anything previously given here, is still remem-

bered by many California doctors. He made two further important contributions to medical education. One of these was his service as professor of psychiatry in Stanford Medical School since its foundation. The other was the establishment, in close co-operation with Dr. Wilbur, of the arrangement whereby internes may spend part of their rotating services in State hospitals. This has resulted in giving each year a group of medical men real experience in and knowledge of psychiatry, a subject concerning which in the past physicians have been lamentably ignorant. This idea will be perpetuated and is being copied in other parts of the country.

His close friends knew Dr. Hoisholt as a man of extraordinary culture and charm. He was a skillful and educated musician. A stringed quartet which he organized at Stockton achieved more than a local reputation and some former members of it are now nationally known. He was a critic and lover of art. His collections of orchids and of coins are among the best known on the coast. He had a thorough botanical knowledge of California plants. His familiarity with English and with Scandinavian literature made him always a delightful conversationalist. The hospitality displayed by him and by Mrs. Hoisholt will be long remembered by those who have enjoyed it.

The passing of such a man as Dr. Hoisholt leaves a gap not easily filled in professional and educational circles in this state, and among his many close friends there remains a sense of distinct personal loss.

H. G. M.

## New Members

Dunlap, Albert K., Sacramento; Christman, Paul, Sacramento; Thomas, Bert S., Sacramento; Pope, Wm. H., Sacramento; Gould, A. R., San Francisco; Zaiser, Albert C., Santa Ana; Hagan, Ralph, Los Angeles; Bryan, Eugene H., Loomis; Trimble, Harold G., Weimar; Carter, J. M., Livermore; Kraft, R. W., Oakland; Nutting, Raymond J., Oakland; Brenaman, Joseph T., El Cerrito; Furlong, Robert M., San Francisco; Boris, Herman S., San Francisco; Ottinger, M. R., San Francisco; Barnett, Geo. De F., Palo Alto; Wherry, Curtis A., Oakland; De Witt, J. Wallace, Oakland; McClure, George, Oakland; Baxter, Frank S., Oakland; Stibbens, F. H., Oakland.

## Deaths

BLAIR, E. S., of San Bernardino, Calif., was instantly killed while driving his machine, being struck by a train. Graduate from the University of Michigan 1903. Licensed in California 1903.

BOYD, FRANKLIN P.—Died in San Jose, Calif., December 7, 1920. Was a graduate of Rush Medical School and licensed in California 1904.

CHAMLEY, SAMUEL R.—A graduate of Keokuk Medical College 1884. Dropped dead in Los Angeles, October 28, 1920.

CONRAD, ANDREW O.—Died in Glendale, Calif., December 26, 1920. Was a graduate of the California Medical College, California, 1892. Licensed in 1893.

DODDS, JESSIE BROWN.—A graduate of Northwestern University Woman's Medical School 1887. Licensed in California 1912. Died in Escondido, Calif., November 15, 1920.

FREEMAN, R. E.—Died in San Jose, Calif. Was a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical, Philadelphia, Pa., 1886. Licensed in California 1889.

GORDON, J. S.—A graduate of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, 1889. Licensed in California 1901. Died in Los Angeles, January 6, 1921, from injuries received in auto accident.

McBEAN, GUTZWILER ANNA M.—A graduate of University of California 1907. Licensed 1907. Died in Los Angeles, November 13, 1920.